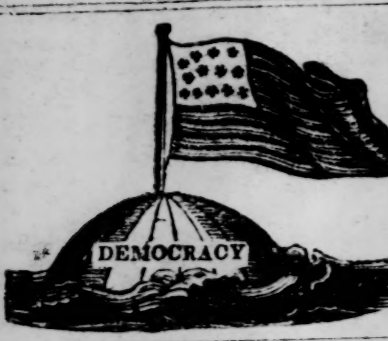


Democratic Pioneer.



TUESDAY MORNING, Sept. 16, 1856.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT:
JAMES BUCHANAN,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
OF KENTUCKY.

Democratic Electoral Ticket.

For the State at Large:

HENRY M. SHAW, of Cincinnati,
SAMUEL P. HILL, of Caswell.

Districts:

- 1st District, WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank.
- 2nd " W. J. BLOW, of Pines.
- 3rd " M. B. SMITH, of New Hanover.
- 4th " GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake.
- 5th " S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance.
- 6th " THOS. SETTLE, Jr., of Rockham.
- 7th " R. P. WARRING, of Beaufort.
- 8th " W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

Election: TUESDAY, November 4th.

APPOINTMENTS.

WILLIAM F. MARTIN, Democratic Elec-
tor for the first Congressional District of
North Carolina, will address the people at
the following places and times:

- At Plymouth, Washington Co., Sept. 18th.
- " Williamston, Marion County, " 20th.
- " Jacksonville, Northampton County, " 23d.
- " Halifax, Halifax County, " 25th.
- " Murfreesborough, Hertford Co., " 27th.

Due notice will be given of future ap-
pointments.

AN OBSCURE POLE RAISED IN A NOBLE
CAUSE!

On Wednesday last, the Democracy of
this county and town reared a magnificent
Hickory Pole, just in front of the Pioneer
office—sound and straight as Democratic
principles and Democratic policy—in hon-
or of our glorious nominees, BUCHANAN
and BRECKINRIDGE. It is nearly one
hundred feet high, and is surmounted by a
grand old Rooster, rampant and proud, as
if surveying from his elevated position,
the broad domains of the great Democracy.
As a large flag, bearing upon its folds the
honored names of BUCHANAN and
BRECKINRIDGE, was run up to the mast-
head and unfurled to the breeze, the boom-
ing of cannon heralded forth the glad
event, and all rejoiced at the successful
completion of this really difficult perform-
ance.

And there it stands! the firm, unshaken
Hickory, with the broad pennant of Bu-
chanan and Breckinridge flying from its
top, and the gallant, rampant rooster in
triumphant attitude of crowing! Let these
be the glorious types of the brilliant reali-
ties which the 4th of November will bring
to pass!

We feel that we should fall short of our
duty, if, in this connection, we failed to
award special praise to our esteemed fel-
low-citizen, "Commodore" CHARLES M.
LAVERTY, who, at the head of his gang of
ship-carriers and laborers, rendered con-
spicuous and essential service in raising
this beautiful and massive Pole in honor
of Democracy. Long life and happiness
to the hale old "Commodore!" May his
shadow never grow less!

Let the Baltimore Patriot be out in a
dignified but severe and slashing criticism
of the course of its representative in Con-
gress, Henry Winter Davis. Mr. D. is
one of your Southern Know Nothings who
voted with the Black Republicans on the
army appropriation bill. The Patriot—a
high-priest of Know-Nothingism—couldn't
stand this, and hence has opened its bat-
teries upon Mr. Davis. Such is Know No-
thingism!

Let us have read, with a high degree
of pleasure, the Address delivered by Dr.
Edward Warren, of Edenton, before the
Medical Society of North Carolina, at its
last Annual Meeting held at Raleigh in
May. The Address is a beautiful and elo-
quent production—remarkably graceful in
its composition, and admirably calculated
to elevate the noble profession of which its
author is a youthful but gifted member.

The next meeting of the Society will be
held in the Town of Edenton on the 2d
Tuesday of April, 1857.

Let the passage of the army appropri-
ation bill was a great triumph of the South
over the fanatical hosts of Black Republi-
canism, and great credit is due to Frank-
lin Pierce for the patriotic firmness with
which he met the high responsibilities of
the occasion, by forcing the Black Republi-
cans to reasonable and do the legislation
of the country. As soon as the bill passed,
orders were issued by the President,
directing the U. S. forces in the depart-
ment of the West to restore peace and quiet
in Kansas at all hazards—and now the
Free State murderers will have to run for
their lives! A grateful country will for-
ever cherish with affection the man who
so nobly did his duty in this important
crisis.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—We regret to
learn that Josiah Johnson, senior editor of
the Fayetteville Carolinian, died on the
25th ult.

ONE OF THE DODGES!

The lottery vendor heralds forth to the
world the brilliant prizes that he has sold
away off yonder; and the quack medicine
advertisement is generally ornamented
with an appendage setting forth the won-
derful cures wrought in some remote cor-
ner of the country—and thus are chronic
diseases cured by chronic lies. Our Know
Nothings quacks are imitating these quacks
in this particular; for, while they can't point
to political cures effected by their nostrums
here at home, they make a great parade of
tremendous changes in their favor in dis-
tant States. And it is a little singular
that our Southern Know Nothings should
almost invariably go to the North in search
of these boasted converts to Fillmore.—
They glowingly tell us of great gains in
New York—in the Eastern States—in In-
diana, Ohio, Kentucky, &c.—but never a
word about gains here at home!

Now plain, common-sense people will
be apt to look upon the matter in this wise:
if these Know Nothings speak the truth,
and if the country is really in a blaze of
enthusiasm for Fillmore, we ought at least
to see some of the smoke. Let us look
around and see if our Democratic neigh-
bors are going to vote for Fillmore. No—
every one of them for Buchanan! Then
where are the evidences of Mr. Fillmore's
gains? We can't see them. On the con-
trary, some who voted for Fillmore are going
over the other way, while others are in
doubt as to what course to pursue. Now,
if there are such mighty changes every-
where else, it is reasonable to suppose that
we should have some of them here.—
Moreover, even supposing these trumpeted
changes to be true, why is it, that they all
come from the North? If Mr. Fillmore
is the good Southern advocate that he is
described to be, why is it that the South
don't rise up for him? Why is it that the
North alone is said to be going over to
him? Are Northern men sounder than
we are? So far, our people don't seem to
have gone very strong that way, if we may
judge by the late elections. Furthermore,
it looks rather suspicious—this change for
Fillmore at the North—because we see
there has been a fusion going on between
the Know Nothings and Black Republi-
cans. In Indiana, for example, Fremont
and Fillmore are running at the head of
the same electoral ticket.

That is the way the people think—and
it is the right way—the honest way.

KNOW-NOTHING DISHONESTY.

Lying and deception seem to be the
stock in trade of many Know Nothing po-
liticians. There is no end to their mean-
ness, and no depth of infamy to which they
will not stoop in order to compass their
unholy designs. The "ten cent" lie was
at the vogue until large rewards were offered
for the speech which these K. N. libel-
lers said Mr. Buchanan had delivered;
and well knowing they could not produce
the document, they wisely concluded that
it would not go down the popular throat,
and so dropped it. So of many others of
the same sort. The last fraud attempted
is to garble a speech of Mr. Buchanan—
tear a sentence from its context, and thus
pervert its plain and obvious meaning.
For example, they detach the following
scraps from its proper connexion, and raise
their hands in well-affected horror at Bu-
chanan's abolition proclivities:

"Permit me, Mr. Chairman, for a mo-
ment, to speak upon a subject to which I
have never before adverted upon this floor;
and to which I trust I shall never again
have occasion to advert. I mean the sub-
ject of slavery. I believe it to be a great
political and a great moral evil. I thank
God my lot has been cast in a State where
it does not exist. . . . entailed upon
us by that nation which now makes it
a subject of reproach to our institutions."

Now let the reader put this garbled ex-
tract in its true connexion—read the whole
paragraph—and determine whether a more
atrocious and diabolical fraud has been at-
tempted by these K. N. libelers:

"Permit me, Mr. Chairman, for a mo-
ment, to speak upon a subject to which I
have never before adverted upon this floor,
and to which I trust I shall never again
have occasion to advert. I mean the sub-
ject of slavery. I believe it to be a great
political and a great moral evil. I thank
God my lot has been cast in a State where
it does not exist. . . . entailed upon
us by that nation which now makes it
a subject of reproach to our institutions."

Previously to the Presidential election of
1848, James Buchanan made a powerful
speech in Washington in favor of the
election of Lewis Cass; to which Mr. Wel-
ster replied in full at a Whig meeting held
in Faneuil Hall on the 24th of October.
In commencing his speech, Mr. Webster
said: "Gentlemen, I saw this morning a
speech delivered lately in Washington by
the present Secretary of State, Mr. Bucha-
nan, a gentleman who is among the first,
if not the very first, of his party, in
point of character and standing in the
country. Differing from most of the sen-
timents in this speech, I still do as my
duty and justice to say, that it is a
worthy speech."

OLD LINE WHIG NATIONAL CON-
VENTION.

Of all the humbugs of the day, the pro-
posed National Convention at Baltimore
to-morrow, is the greatest. It is a mere
trick to play into the hands of the Know-
Nothings. It is a part of the game by
which it is hoped to elect Millard Fillmore
President of the United States. It will
be composed of men who are practical
Know Nothings and vote that ticket—of
men whose foregone determination it is to
vote for Fillmore under any circumstances.
They will not pretend to nominate
another candidate for the Presidency—they
will nominate a Know Nothing—Fill-
more. Indeed, this fact is not disguised,
but openly avowed; for the Whigs of Bal-
timore have issued an address to their bre-
thren throughout the United States, which
opens thus:

"The undersigned have been appointed
a committee by their Whig brethren of the
city of Baltimore, in General Convention
assembled, to invite you to send delegates
to the National Whig Convention, to meet
in this city on the 17th day of September,
and we therefore, cordially bidding you
welcome, do most strenuously urge this
duty upon your attention, and claim your
best efforts to secure the election of Mil-
lard Fillmore to the Presidency of the
United States."

It is, therefore, the avowed object of the
Convention to go through the form of
nominating Mr. Fillmore, in order that
they may catch stray votes for Know No-
thingism. Mr. Fillmore is already in the
field; and, as the members of this Con-
vention would all vote for him any how, why
nominate him again? For the very ob-
vious purpose of gulling such stupid old-
line Whigs as don't like to swallow K. N.
pill without a little sugar-coating—that is
it. There may be some who would vote for
Mr. Fillmore if he were nominated by a
Whig Convention, who would be reluc-
tant to do so if he were only the nominee
of a Know Nothing Convention. True,
he is a Know Nothing, and has repudiated
the Whig party; but if the Whigs will
only nominate him, that process will be
a sugar-coating to the pill. So they calcu-
late.

We have no idea that such a transparent
trick will succeed—that such a trifling
ruse will have what the play-goers call "a
run." For all practical intents and pur-
poses, it will be a Know Nothing Con-
vention—it will be composed of men who
habitually co-operate with that party—men
who will nominate or "endorse" Mr. Fill-
more for the Presidency. And, as such,
the Whig National Convention deserves,
in advance, the indignant reprobation of
the people.

A Thought worth Thinking of.

The Democracy have all along contended
that Fillmore stood no chance of an elec-
tion, and that the contest was really be-
tween Buchanan and Fremont. In this
opinion they have been sustained by the
most distinguished old-line Whigs of the
country—such as Senators Pratt and
Pearce of Maryland, Jones of Tennessee,
Dixon of Kentucky, Benjamin of Louisi-
ana, and by Rufus Choate of Massachu-
setts, and others in great number. In-
deed, the fact was apparent upon the very
face of political events; but the Know No-
things pretended to think otherwise, and
affected, and stiff affect, a belief that Fill-
more will be elected.

Well, we have had some practical de-
monstrations of late—some evidences strong-
er even than the opinions of keen-sighted
men. And what is the result? Why the
fact has been proven that, so far at least,
the Know Nothings are nowhere either in
the North or in the South. Is this so?
Let us see. Every State South, that has
voted, has gone Democratic. As to them
Fillmore has been utterly ignored. Well,
how is it in the North? Why, the K. N.'s
are even worse off there. The Black Republi-
cans have carried Maine and Vermont,
the only two States from which we
have received returns. Does not this
prove that the contest is between Bucha-
nan and Fremont? Does it not prove that
the K. N.'s cannot even make a respecta-
ble show in the fight? What have the
K. N.'s done in all the elections recently
held? Just nothing! In the South where
there are no Black Republicans, they have
carried nothing, while the Democrats have
carried everything. In the North, they
have carried nothing, and the only contest
was between the Democracy and the Black
Republicans. If they have carried nothing
either in the North or in the South, what
right have they to suppose they will do
any better in November?

Let Southern men ponder over these ir-
resistible facts, before they determine to
vote for Fillmore, and strengthen Fremont
by refusing to vote for Buchanan.

TIPPECANOE BATTLE GROUND—
FIVE HUNDRED ACRES OF DEM-
OCRATS IN THE FIELD.

The monster demonstration of the Dem-
ocracy of Indiana, commenced on Wed-
nesday at Tippecanoe. It will continue
two or three days. The assemblage was
immense, in numbers unheard of at any
political meeting. A special dispatch dated
Lafayette, Wednesday, Sept. 3, says:
"The meeting, to-day, at Tippecanoe bat-
tle-ground was an immense one. 150,000
persons are estimated to have been present.
The speakers were Breckinridge, Douglas,
Cass, Van Buren, James B. Clay, Preston,
Hodge and others.

Still larger demonstrations are expected
to-morrow, when Dickenson, Bright and
others will address them.

OLD LINE WHIG MOVEMENT.

Due notice thereof having been previ-
ously heralded to the world, a meeting of
the old-line Whigs of Pasquotank county
was held in the Court-house in this Town
last Saturday afternoon. It was an in-
tensely dismal and gloomy affair—devoid
of numbers and devoid of spirit. The rod
of Know-Nothingism has swallowed up
Whiggery—and there are but few monu-
ments left, in this county at least, to com-
memorate the existence of that once great
and powerful organization. Criticism is
robbed of its pungency by the very imbecility
of the demonstration of Saturday.—
The attendance was so meagre, that Mr.
Brooks himself declared that it could hardly
be said to possess authority to speak for
the party of the county, and hence waived
the introduction of resolutions expressive
of its sense. The formal business of ap-
pointing delegates to the Baltimore Na-
tional Convention was gone through with,
and the following gentlemen were named
upon that representation, as well as we can
recollect from memory, viz: G. W. Brooks,
R. K. Speed, J. B. Fearing, James E.
Weeks, Jos. Commander and Edgar L.
Hinton—the two latter of whom were, re-
spectively, President and Secretary of the
meeting. Although nominally called old-
line Whigs, the whole body of the meeting
(which a liberal computation would not
make exceed fifteen,) have, we believe,
co-operated with the Know-Nothings, and
uniformly opposed the Democracy.

THE GERMAN VOTE.

We hear many ejaculations of delight
on the part of the K. N.'s over the assumed
fact that the German population will desert
the Democratic standard and go over in a
body to Fremont. We imagine that this
will turn out to be like most other K. N.
facts—to be untrue. The Baltimore
"Deutsche Correspondent," a German pa-
per, has an article in English defining its
position and the position of the Germans in
Maryland, in political affairs, from which
we make the following extract:

"Our readers will bear in mind, that
the 'Correspondent' occupies an independ-
ent position, that his course is under the
control of no clique of any kind; that we
neither care for, nor depend upon political
patronage, and that our adoption of Bu-
chanan for the Presidency has been dictated
by nothing else but our desire to pro-
tect the German adopted population of
Maryland against the accusation of siding
with, and encouraging the destructive Isms
of the day. The German adopted popu-
lation of the State is with us, and they send
their greeting and assurance to all politi-
cal cliques, that they will not 'place
their hands idle in their pockets,' but will
be up and doing, to protect with peaceful
means their own rights, and aid in upholding
the true meaning of the Constitution. We
do not look upon the latter as a document
containing mere rhetorical phrases
(like a certain disunionist of Massachu-
setts,) but as a paper which in all times
will be regarded as a guide against the ar-
rogance of the sworn opposers of popular
rule and the nullifiers of the great compact
which forms the last, the only hope of free-
dom throughout the world.

"The 'N. Y. Herald' now and then
publishes lists, containing the names and
circulation of German papers. All these
lists are written with a view to persuade
the reader into the belief that the whole
world is in arms for Fremont. Nothing
but humbug. The old German Democrati-
cism and Whig papers are more numerous
than the few papers, advocating Fremont,
(most of which have been issued lately
with the money of political aspirants.) And
as regards their circulation it stands as
one against ten, all the statements of the
Republicans and Know Nothings notwith-
standing.

"The adopted German population will
vote for Buchanan. They are determined
neither to follow in the lead of the dema-
gogues who seek to satisfy their ambition
by encouraging a dissolution of the Union,
nor to give encouragement to any combi-
nation which proscribes men on account of
their religious and political opinions."

MAINE ELECTION.

The Black Republicans have carried the
State of Maine by an overwhelming major-
ity—perhaps 20,000. The vote for Gov-
ernor in 314 towns stands as follows:—
Hamlin, Republican, 59,755; Wells, Dem-
ocrat, 38,911; Patten, Whig, 5,200.

These figures tell a painful story for the
South—and yet many Southern Know No-
things chuckle at the result! The Demo-
crats have been defeated in Maine—that's
enough for them, even if Black Republi-
canism did triumph! Know Nothingism
is not known in Maine, and the Whig can-
didate only received 5,200 votes. Yet
Southern Know Nothings find ample cause
for rejoicing over this Black Republican
victory in the fact that the Democracy
have been defeated! Does not this show
that many Southern K. N.'s would see a
Black Republican President than that the
Democracy should succeed?

A DEMOCRATIC PROCESSION.

New York, Sept. 10.—A tremendous
Democratic procession passed through the
streets last night. It was five miles long,
composed of about 20,000 people, with
fifty bands of music, and innumerable ban-
ners. The crowd dispersed quietly at mid-
night.

FREMONT AND THE KNOW-NOTHINGS.—If
Fremont is elected, the country will owe
the American party a debt of gratitude;
for it is not doing justice to other noble
advocates of free soil to say that the Ameri-
can organization in the East and West is
the back-bone of the republican party.—
Albany State Register (Fremont paper.)

Again: "Everywhere," (says the Register),
"except New York, these two titles (Know
Nothingism and Black Republicanism) are
indissolubly joined together in a holy wed-
lock."

A company of one hundred and fifty
emigrants from North Carolina passed
through St. Louis for Kansas last Friday.

Mr. Buchanan's Record.

The Richmond Enquirer concludes a
long and able expose of Mr. Buchanan's
record with the following graphic and point-
ed recapitulation:

1. In 1836, Mr. Buchanan supported a
bill to prohibit the circulation of Abolition
papers through the mails.
2. In the same year he proposed and
voted for the admission of Arkansas.
3. In 1836-7, he denounced, and voted
to reject petitions for the abolition of slavery
in the District of Columbia.
4. In 1837, he voted for Mr. Calhoun's
famous Resolutions, defining the rights of
the States and the limits of Federal author-
ity, and affirming it to be the duty of the
government to protect and uphold the in-
stitutions of the South.
5. In 1838-9 and '40, he invariably
voted with Southern Senators against the
consideration of anti-slavery petitions.
6. In 1844-5, he advocated and voted
for the annexation of Texas.
7. In 1847, he sustained the Clayton
Compromise.
8. In 1850, he proposed and urged the
extension of the Missouri Compromise to
the Pacific Ocean.
9. But, he promptly acquiesced in the
Compromise of 50, and employed all his
influence in favor of the faithful execution
of the Fugitive Slave Law.
10. In 1851, he remonstrated against
an enactment of the Pennsylvania Legisla-
ture for obstructing the arrest and return
of fugitive slaves.
11. In 1854, he negotiated for the ac-
quisition of Cuba.
12. In 1856, he approves the repeal of
the Missouri restriction, and supports the
principles of the Kansas Nebraska Act.
13. He never gave a vote against the
interests of slavery, and never uttered a
word which could pain the most sensitive
Southern heart.

DANGER.

We invite the attention of men of all
parties in the South, to the following no-
tice of a coalition of Fremont and Fillmore
in Indiana. It is reported the same thing
is to be done in Pennsylvania. How can
Know Nothing organs now prate about the
Fillmore party at the North being washed
of Abolitionism!

The New Albany Tribune, the leading
Fillmore paper in Indiana, has the follow-
ing ticket at the head of its columns:

For President—Millard Fillmore.
For Vice President—A. J. Donelson.
Electors for the State at Large—George
W. Dunn, of Lawrence county; Andrew
L. Osborne, of Laporte.

- District Electors.
1. Jas. G. Jones, of Vanderburg.
 2. David T. Laird, of Perry.
 3. John Baker, of Lawrence.
 4. Wm. R. White, of Dearborn.
 5. Fred. Johnsonbaugh, of Wayne.
 6. Henry H. Bradley, of Johnson.
 7. Wm. K. Edwards, of Vigo.
 8. James Prather, of Montgomery.
 9. Thomas S. Stanfield, of St. Joseph.
 10. John B. Howe, of Lagrange.
 11. Wm. R. Hale, of Wabash.

The same paper contains the following
"COALITION BETWEEN FILLMORE AND
FREMONT.—The Fillmore State convention
of Indiana have just united with the Fre-
mont or Black Republican party, by nomi-
nating the same electoral ticket for the
State. If any of our democratic friends
have been feeding themselves up with the
hope of a division among the American
and Republican parties, upon the State
ticket, they would do well to give up that
hope as utterly futile.

"The fusion of the parties for the presi-
dency is now complete, which seals the fate
of Buchanan Democracy in Indiana.

"The friends of Mr. Fillmore should
now go to work to secure a majority of the
popular vote of the State of Indiana for
him; if they succeed, of which we have no
doubt, the electoral vote will be cast for
him. Let there be no clashing between
the friends of Fillmore and Fremont, be-
cause their cause is one cause. Let the
energies of the friends of each be directed
against Buchanan, and we will have no
more slave soil to curse our Government."

The Huntington (Indiana) Gazette,
a Fremont paper, has the following electoral
ticket in its columns:

For President—John C. Fremont, of
New York.

For Vice President—W. L. Dayton, of
New Jersey.

Electors for the State at Large—George
W. Dunn, of Lawrence; Andrew L. Os-
borne, of Laporte.

- District Electors.
1. Jas. G. Jones, of Vanderburg.
 2. David T. Laird, of Perry.
 3. John Baker, of Lawrence.
 4. Wm. R. White, of Dearborn.
 5. Fred. Johnsonbaugh, of Wayne.
 6. Henry H. Bradley, of Johnson.
 7. Wm. K. Edwards, of Vigo.
 8. James Prather, of Montgomery.
 9. Thomas S. Stanfield, of St. Joseph.
 10. John B. Howe, of Lagrange.
 11. Wm. R. Hale, of Wabash.

In his speech at the Massachusetts "Old
Line" Know-Nothing Whig Convention,
Mr. Robt. C. Winthrop remarked, on giv-
ing his adhesion to Fillmore:—

"In my experience thus far, I have vot-
ed for a President of the United States
once with only four States, and once with
only my own State, and I am prepared, if
need be, to try how it feels to vote without
any State at all."

He will have a chance to "try it" this
time.

Josiah Cole, editor and proprietor of the
Democrat, a German paper of much influ-
ence and character, published at Easton,
Northampton county, Pa., explains how
"accessions" are obtained to the cause of
Fremont. He says he was offered \$3000,
cash down by Mr. Lowry of Kansas, to
come out for Fremont. "This is the way
they use the 'Kansas aid,' collected by
'General' Pomeroy, Captain Knight, &c.

Let it not be forgotten, that George
Law, the great Know-Nothing leader, who
is one of the intimate and confidential
friends of Fremont, has written a letter to
say: "I shall give my support to John C.
Fremont, as the best representative, in my
estimation, of the American people, and
of the American (Know-Nothing) party."

The talent of turning men into ridi-
cule is the gratification of the little minds
and ungovernable tempers.

Correspondence of the Pioneer.

FROM KANSAS.

Reliable News of the Battle of Os-
sawatimie—Statement of prisoners cap-
tured by the 1st Kansas Cavalry.

A party of some five or six hundred
Indians who had gone out to settle
on the steamer Polar Star, which was
captured at the battle of Osawatimie,
Gen. Riel, and after being in captivity
a day or two in captivity, were taken
Westport, and taken place on the
Missouri, and accompanied with the
story of Kansas, and were ex-
pected to be taken to the city of
St. Louis.

Learning of the arrival of the
steamer Baltimore, on which the
general accounts agree so perfectly,
we had condensed and embodied
statements that we might present
to the public with a complete and reliable
of the terrible conflicts at Osawatimie.
The town of Osawatimie was
of from thirty to forty houses, and
thriving place before the Kansas war,
and had a population of about 1000.
It is situated immediately between
a branch of the Osage river and
tawatomie river. The distance
the country had occasioned as the
desertion of the town by the
in it, and at the time of the fight
equipped by about fifty armed men,
and a few women and children.
At six o'clock on last Saturday
just after sunrise, a pro-slavery
about 400 men, under Gen. Riel,
in their command a piece of artillery,
a forced march of thirty or
from their camp on Bull creek
as the first State men desired the
slavery force, they put themselves
command of Captain Brown and
graff formerly of Ohio, and sought
in a growth of underbrush the
hundred yards distant from the
pro-slavery force maintained there
a half mile, and commenced
their cannon, which was loaded
and canister shot and shrapnel.
The advantage position, and
of the gun raked the ranks of the
State forces with fearful effect.
Informants state that he saw the
cannon fired at once; still they
as brisk a fire as they could, and
in wounding several of the
After some ten or a dozen discharges
the artillery, a company of about
the pro-slavery force dismounted
horses, and having surrounded the
retreat, made a charge on the
entire rout of the Free State men
of whom, in attempting to escape,
along which the flight was made,
the water, and were either killed
or badly wounded as they
save themselves from death by
One of our informants states
the body of Capt. Brown, who
He knew it was him by his
He thinks there is no doubt
killed. Seven of the Free State
captured, after which the battle
fire and chiefly destroyed
In searching for the enemy
Creek, the prisoners were cap-
tured, and two of the
"were taken out of the
as a Hangman and fought
with, and since his removal to
had lived in Kansas and had
tive part with the Free State
was present at the battle of
and after the capture of the
party, was appointed to guard
one, one of whom was a man
man. This Coleman was the
Ossawatimie, and after the
Free State man, recognized the
by. He demanded that the
be delivered to him, and after
shot him dead. Frederick
Capt. Brown, was also killed.
one of the picked shots of the
camp at Osawatimie, and being
was present at the battle of
and after the capture of the
party, was appointed to guard
one, one of whom was a man
man. This Coleman was the
Ossawatimie, and after the
Free State man, recognized the
by. He demanded that the
be delivered to him, and after
shot him dead. Frederick
Capt. Brown, was also killed.
one of the picked shots of the
camp at Osawatimie, and being
was present at the battle of
and after the capture of the
party, was appointed to guard
one, one of whom was a man
man. This Coleman was the
Ossawatimie, and after the
Free State man, recognized the
by. He demanded that the
be delivered to him, and after
shot him dead. Frederick
Capt. Brown, was also killed.
one of the picked shots of the
camp at Osawatimie, and being
was present at the battle of
and after the capture of the
party, was appointed to guard
one, one of whom was a man
man. This Coleman was the
Ossawatimie, and after the
Free State man, recognized the
by. He demanded that the
be delivered to him, and after
shot him dead. Frederick
Capt. Brown, was also killed.
one of the picked shots of the
camp at Osawatimie, and being
was present at the battle of
and after the capture of the
party, was appointed to guard
one, one of whom was a man
man. This Coleman was the
Ossawatimie, and after the
Free State man, recognized the
by. He demanded that the
be delivered to him, and after
shot him dead. Frederick
Capt. Brown, was also killed.
one of the picked shots of the
camp at Osawatimie, and being
was present at the battle of
and after the capture of the
party, was appointed to guard
one, one of whom was a man
man. This Coleman was the
Ossawatimie, and after the
Free State man, recognized the
by. He demanded that the
be delivered to him, and after
shot him dead. Frederick
Capt. Brown, was also killed.
one of the picked shots of the
camp at Osawatimie, and being
was present at the battle of
and after the capture of the
party, was appointed to guard
one, one of whom was a man
man. This Coleman was the
Ossawatimie, and after the
Free State man, recognized the
by. He demanded that the
be delivered to him, and after
shot him dead. Frederick
Capt. Brown, was also killed.
one of the picked shots of the
camp at Osawatimie, and being
was present at the battle of
and after the capture of the
party, was appointed to guard
one, one of whom was a man
man. This Coleman was the
Ossawatimie, and after the
Free State man, recognized the
by. He demanded that the
be delivered to him, and after
shot him dead. Frederick
Capt. Brown, was also killed.
one of the picked shots of the
camp at Osawatimie, and being
was present at the battle of
and after the capture of the
party, was appointed to guard
one, one of whom was a man
man. This Coleman was the
Ossawatimie, and after the
Free State man, recognized the
by. He demanded that the
be delivered to him, and after
shot him dead. Frederick
Capt. Brown, was also killed.
one of the picked shots of the
camp at Osawatimie, and being
was present at the battle of
and after the capture of the
party, was appointed to guard
one, one of whom was a man
man. This Coleman was the
Ossawatimie, and after the
Free State man, recognized the
by. He demanded that the
be delivered to him,

